

DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.

Mr. D. J. HILL, Argus Office, Norfolk, Va., is authorized to receive subscriptions, &c., for the Pioneer and receipt for the same. He will also forward any favor from our Norfolk friends intended for publication in this paper.

Volney B. Palmer is authorized to receive advertisements for the Democratic Pioneer in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and receipt for the payment of the same.

William Thompson, S. E. corner of Baltimore and South sts., is authorized to receive advertisements for the Democratic Pioneer in the city of Baltimore, and receipt for the payment of the same.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 6, 1850.

SALUTATORY.

To-day the "PIONEER" starts upon the great field of enterprise, with the proud banner of Democracy floating gaily in the breeze—TRUTH, JUSTICE, AND THE CONSTITUTION being inscribed thereon as its motto.

With a full consciousness of the high responsibilities devolved upon us, and diffident of our ability to discharge our duty with satisfaction to the public and credit to ourselves,—yet, sustained by a firm belief in the justice of our cause, and encouraged by the approving smiles of the friends of that cause, we are emboldened to enter upon the work with a confidence which conscious right can alone inspire. In the outset, however, we trust that our readers will extend to us their liberal indulgence, and

"Be to our faults a little blind,
And to our virtues every kind."

In the political conduct of the "PIONEER," it will be decidedly and uncompromisingly Democratic. Honestly and sincerely believing that the principles and policy of that party are best calculated to secure "the greatest good to the greatest number"—to preserve to the nation the high and elevated position among the powers of the earth which it has attained through their instrumentality—to promote national happiness and individual prosperity—believing, in a word, that they are the principles of the country, we shall give them our most cordial and enthusiastic support. Unawakened by fear, and unswayed by favor, we shall aim at their success and ascendancy "with an eye that never winks and a wing that never tires." At the same time, however, that such will be our course, we trust never to be wanting in that due and proper respect for our political adversaries, to which, as a great party, they are justly entitled. We would not unnecessarily inflict a wound upon the feelings of the most sensitive opponent. We desire to attain our object by appeals to the reason and judgment of men: not by pandering to their passions and prejudices, whereby factious discord prevails and "madness rules the hour." If, under such circumstances we fail, we shall at least be consoled by the reflection that we have honestly and faithfully discharged our duty; but, should success attend our efforts, the triumph will be doubly glorious.

We are aware that we are doomed to encounter fearful odds in the struggle between the contending hosts of party in the District. We know that our opponents have for a long time held unlimited sway, and seem now to think that, by a sort of common law custom, they have an indefeasible right to power and place. But we know, also, that the Democratic Party, like an arch, gathers strength from the superincumbent pressure by which it is borne down, and will rise triumphant from defeat, buckle on its armor, and rally to the rescue with renewed energy and increased strength. Greater odds have been overcome, and may be again. At all events, we see no cause for despondency, and for our own part we would urge upon every Democrat to emulate the noble spirit of the gallant Miller, who, when ordered to storm an almost impregnable fortress, answered—"I will try, sir!" And with proper organization, and with a resolution never to submit or yield, "there's no such word as fail!"

But there is a question upon which we know no party—a question rising infinitely above all party considerations, and upon which the whole South should present an undivided front—we mean, of course, the Slavery agitation. Upon this subject, party should be sacrificed upon the altar of patriotism, and true men of every creed at the South should stand shoulder to shoulder in vindication of their common rights. No jarring or discordant note should be heard among us—but, with hearts attuned in unison, it behooves the people of the South to resist the reckless spirit of Northern fanaticism and aggression, "at all hazards, and to the last extremity." "In union there is strength"—and, unless we are blind to our own best interests and dearest rights, we will not consent to be divided by that strength by dissensions and divisions among ourselves. Entertaining these views, we shall raise our humble voice in defence of Southern rights and honor, and thus aid, we trust, in the preservation of domestic tranquility, political equality, and constitutional liberty.

Those of our friends who have procured subscribers to the "Pioneer" will please send in their lists at once.

OUR PAPER.

We have issued a large edition of our paper this week, as a specimen number, and hope that our friends will circulate them freely, and bestir themselves in procuring subscribers. Let each one take it upon himself to visit his neighbors and give them an opportunity of contributing to the support of a press established for the advancement of their interests, by transmitting their names as its patrons. In this way much may be accomplished, while it would be a Herculean task for us to undertake, and at the same time pay that attention to our other duties imperiously demanded of us.

This Congressional District is a large one. There is no other Democratic paper within its limits. The party have long endured the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" without the means of retaliation or even of defence. They constitute a large and influential portion of its citizens, and should therefore have a medium through which their voice (so long stifled) may be heard, and their sentiments expressed. The Whig party have several papers actively engaged in furthering their cause: Will not the Democrats sustain one? We confidently believe they will, and earnestly appeal to them for their active co-operation.

The general reader will also find much to interest him in the columns of the "Pioneer." We shall pay great attention to the Literary and Miscellaneous departments, as well as to the more important business interests of the country—and, as we have sufficient space, we hope to present such a variety of matter as to please all, of whatever taste.

As we are almost an entire stranger to the people of this district, we trust it will not be considered indelicate in us to republish the following flattering introduction, from the Norfolk Argus, of the 12th of July:

"The 'PIONEER'—This is the title of a weekly paper about to be established in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, under the auspices of Landon D. Starke, Esq. Mr. Starke has been connected with us, until recently, since the commencement of the Argus, and we are under many obligations to him, for his valuable services. He is a gentleman of great industry and energy of character, of handsome attainments and a ready writer. He is well posted in the politics of the day, and the Democracy of the Edenton District are fortunate in obtaining the services of one, so well qualified to sustain their principles and maintain the noble cause of the party."

THE GALPHINS REBUKED.

It will be recollected by all conversant with the political history of the day, that the celebrated Galphin claim, (G. W. Crawford attorney in the case,) has been declared unjust, "time whereof the memory of man (almost) runneth not to the contrary;" and it will also be remembered that, after the said Crawford became Secretary of War in the late Cabinet, his payment was still refused by the accounting authority. Nevertheless, he persisted in his demand, and at length succeeded in obtaining from his fellow-cabinet officer, the Secretary of the Treasury, a peremptory order for its settlement, by which operation, he (Crawford) pocketed the neat little sum of ninety thousand dollars as a reward for his services in prosecuting this antediluvian claim. This wholesale system of plundering the public treasury, started the country, and caused a resolution of inquiry on the part of Congress. The fact of one cabinet officer receiving from another an order for the payment of an antediluvian claim, which had been uniformly refused by preceding administrations, gave rise to the very natural suspicion that there was "something rotten in the state of Denmark." The affair was referred to a committee, who, after investigating it, reported a series of resolutions strongly condemning the payment of the claim—among which was the following:

"That the act aforesaid did not authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay interest upon the said claim—and its payment was not in accordance with law or precedent."

The House adopted this resolution by the overwhelming vote of 115 yeas to 63 nays, and thus gave a signal rebuke to the Galphins of the late Cabinet.

We are under many obligations to the Sons of Temperance for kindly allowing us the use of one of their rooms during the fitting up of our office. The favor shall be gratefully remembered by us, and we shall avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity to reciprocate it.

ALFRED INSTITUTE.—The attention of the public is referred to the advertisement of Mr. George M. Wilder, in another column, proposing to establish a school for the instruction of boys in all the branches of a classical and English education upon a plan essentially different from that of any other school in this immediate vicinity. The subject is one which should commend itself to the consideration of our citizens, and the advantages of such an institution are fully set forth by Mr. W. in his card.

HONORS TO THE LATE PRESIDENT TAYLOR.—Our citizens will bear in mind that Thursday next has been set apart to pay respect to the memory of the late President of the United States. The programme is published elsewhere.

CONGRESS.

THE COMPROMISE VIRTUALLY DEFEATED.

For more than eight long months, has Congress been in session; and during this whole period the public mind has been agitated beyond measure by that monster of discord—the slavery question. All other legislative business has been neglected in attempts to bring about an adjustment of this "vexed question" and restore peace and harmony among the people. The Senate of the United States some time since appointed a Committee of Thirteen who reported what is known as the "Compromise Bill." Mr. Clay was chairman of that committee, and gave the influence of his great mind and most strenuous efforts to its consummation. All eyes were turned upon that body to witness its action and see what would be the result. The political cauldron boiled up to blood heat and none could foresee the end of it. On Wednesday last—after the bill had been altered and amended until its warm friends could not recognize its features, it received its quietus, and was scattered to the four winds of Heaven!

What a singular state of affairs now exists in the country! The session of Congress has already extended into the dog-days, and nothing has been done. Like a ship at sea without chart or compass, we see no harbor of safety, and are as far from land at this time, if not farther, than we were at the opening of the session.

The reckless spirit of Northern fanaticism pauses not to reflect upon consequences. In utter disregard of the plain provisions of the Constitution, and forgetful of the fact that the newly acquired territories were purchased by the common blood and treasure of the whole country, the North madly insist upon applying the principle of the Wilmot Proviso to those territories, to the exclusion of the Southern people with their property, who certainly bore their full share of the dangers and expense of acquiring them. Notwithstanding their great leader, Daniel Webster, denounced this course not only as unjust, but foolish and absurd, they have not abated one jot in their insane crusade against the South, but blindly persevere in hurrying the nation into a crisis which it may require the most consummate wisdom and prudence to avert.

We are no disunionist. We love the Union. By all the associated glories of the past—by our reverence for the memory of those illustrious heroes who struggled through a long and bloody war for its establishment—by the recollection that its soil was consecrated to liberty by the best blood of the purest patriots that ever lived, drawn together for common purposes and to avert a common danger, we would preserve and perpetuate it. But there is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and the South have already borne insult and injury enough to arouse their overtaxed patience. Had she been properly united, the present critical condition of the country might have been prevented. If the whole South had concentrated upon the Nashville Convention, that body would have presented a more formidable and imposing aspect, and the North been induced to relax their unjust severity. Unfortunately, however, the South were not entirely unanimous upon the measure, and the North were stimulated to increased demands. The obvious result of all which is painfully manifest in the present threatening state of public affairs. What will be attempted next, no man can say. Something should be done, which would prove satisfactory to both sections. The people will not endure this cruel suspense and profligate waste of public money. It is high time that their representatives had stopped talking and commenced acting.

For ourself, we shall advocate the policy of firmly standing up to the rights of the South. Concession has but sharpened the appetite of Northern aggression—and we would concede no more. Concerted action is the talismanic charm of success, while a contrary policy would make us mere "howers of wood and drawers of water" for our Northern aggressors.

DAGUERRETYPES.

This convenient and cheap style of likenesses, has been carried to such a degree of perfection as almost entirely to supersede the old and expensive mode of taking portraits. Those who would "secure the shadow ere the substance fades," and preserve an accurate and life-like representation of those to whom they are endeared by ties as strong as "hooks of steel," should call at the splendid galleries of that accomplished artist, J. H. Whitehurst, from whom no man in the country has done more to improve the art, and who has attained a wide-spread celebrity for the unsurpassed fidelity, as well as beauty and elegance of his daguerreotypes. We speak "by the card" in reference to this matter. He has established galleries in Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Baltimore and New York, all supplied with skillful operators. See card in another column.

ENCOURAGING—VERY!—A friend says he had like to have got us a subscriber the other day. We enquired how near he came to it. "Why," said he, "I asked a man to subscribe, and he said he believed he wouldn't do it."

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

SKIES BRIGHT AND BRIGHTENING!

The result of the election held on Thursday last, as far as ascertained, is encouraging beyond our most sanguine expectations. From nearly all quarters we hear of Democratic victories; and present appearances indicate that our candidate for Governor will be elected by a triumphant majority, there being an almost uniform falling off in the Whig vote. The Democratic gains in this neighborhood alone, are nearly sufficient to overcome the majority by which Governor Manly was elected in 1848. We confidently hope to be able to announce in our next, that North Carolina has been redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled!

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.—The elections on Thursday last passed off in this county very quietly, and but little interest was manifested. The Whig ticket throughout succeeded, but by a greatly diminished majority.

PERQUIMANS.—Glorious Democratic Triumph!—We rejoice to be able to state that Thomas Wilson (D.) beats his Whig competitor eleven votes—thus revolutionizing this strong Whig county. Well done, old Perquimans!

CHOWAN REDEEMED.—Whiggery in the shade!—In this county, the Whigs sustained a Waterloo defeat, and were routed, horse, foot and dragoons, by the untimbered Democracy, led on by their gallant and indomitable champion, Wm. E. Bond, who had to encounter and combat with the candidate for the Senate as well as for the Commons on the Hastings. We congratulate the Democracy of Chowan upon the election of this firm and gifted Democrat.

WASHINGTON.—The Ball still Rolling! Here, also, the Whigs have been completely overwhelmed, and a Democratic Commoneer elected. In 1848 Manly received a majority of 176 for Governor—this year Reid beats him by a clear majority of 1021. The skies are indeed "bright and brightening!"

CAMDEN.—Manly's (W.) majority for Governor 412. Barnard's (W.) majority for Senate 153.

CURRITUCK.—We have only received partial accounts from this county—but presume that there will be no material change either way. The Segatorial district composed of Camden and Currituck, it is reported, re-elects a Whig by a majority of 42.

BATON.—Whig ticket successful, as usual.

GATES.—Whig reported elected to the Commons; if so, Whig gain.

RECAPITULATION.—Democratic gains, Perquimans, 1; Chowan, 1; Washington, 1. Total 3. Whig gain: (reported) One!

WHIG CONSISTENCY.

When Gen. Taylor was elected to the Presidency, the Whigs boasted that we should have a *no-party* administration, and that he would be the President of the whole country, not of a mere party. Now, however, since Mr. Fillmore's accession to power, they congratulate the country that we shall have a genuine *Whig* administration! Oh! consistency, thou art indeed a jewel.

Our advertising columns are full of attractions to those in want of any description of articles—and the attention of the reader is especially called to a handsome show of Norfolk advertisements, where inducements are offered for stopping at that place instead of going farther North.

CONGRESSIONAL MILEAGE.

Genl Bayly's Annual Appropriation bill for the Fiscal Year just commenced, reported on the 19th ult., from the Committee of Ways and Means to the House, opens with the following item:

"For Compensation and Mileage of Senators, and Members of the House of Representatives; and Delegates, four hundred and sixteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the mileage of Senators, and Representatives, and Delegates shall hereafter be computed on the route by which the mails are transported from the Capitol to the residence of such Senator, Representative or Delegate: *And provided further*, That no such member of either branch of Congress, residing east of the Rocky Mountains, shall receive more than one thousand dollars mileage for each session, and no such member or Delegate, residing west of the Rocky Mountains, shall receive more than two thousand dollars mileage for each session; nor shall any member of the Senate receive mileage for any session of that body which may be called within thirty days after the adjournment of both Houses of Congress, unless the travel for which such mileage is charged has been actually performed."

The New York Tribune considers this a very good beginning toward Mileage Reform, and thanks Gen. Bayly and his Ways and Means colleagues for it most heartily.

JUDICIAL ANECDOTE.

In a note to his life of Chief Justice Mansfield, Lord Campbell tells us that he once heard a judge at Stafford sentencing a prisoner convicted of uttering a forged one pound note, when, after having pointed out to him the enormity of the offence, and exhorted him to prepare for another world, the dignitary thus concluded: "And I trust that, through the merits and mediation of our blessed Redeemer, you may there expect that mercy which a due regard to the credit of the paper currency of the country forbids you to hope for here!"

EDUCATION THE BULWARK OF OUR LIBERTY.

Our Government is established upon the theory that the people are capable of self-government—that they possess virtue, intelligence and wisdom enough to choose their own agents and rulers—and that, unlike the monarchies of the old world, where all power is vested in one person, the most important rights and privileges may be reserved to the people themselves, who are the proper and only sovereigns, and are therefore the best judges of their own wants. The experience of seventy years has fully tested this theory, and the man who should now undertake to question its soundness, would draw down upon his devoted head the burning indignation of an insulted people. Our Government was not only formed upon this principle, but is sustained by it.

But, while this is undeniably true, it is impossible to shut our eyes against the glaring fact which looms up before us, that a mournful—if not shameful want of learning prevails; and that ignorance wears its hideous front and stalks boldly through the land. Many of the youth of the country are permitted to grow up in darkness, grope their way through a dreary life without a single ray of light to cheer them in their dismal pilgrimage, and creep into their graves without leaving a solitary intellectual

"Rose in the wilderness, blooming alone,
To show where the garden had been."

Many a splendid genius has been lost to the country and the world for want of proper cultivation, and many a brilliant intellect extinguished or dimmed, which under other circumstances had shaken off the trammels of ignorance and taken rank among the brightest intellectual luminaries of which the world could boast. It is true, that instances may be cited where, in spite of adverse circumstances, some great and noble minds have broken the fetters that bound them down, hewed their way through every difficulty, and succeeded in mounting the top round of the ladder of fame—glorious examples of indomitable energy and perseverance; but this, so far from superinducing the apathy of legislators, should stimulate and encourage them to labor more strenuously for the general diffusion of knowledge—for if some can rise unaided and alone, what a vast multitude might be developed by well-directed efforts! Patrick Henry was a self-made man, and his eloquence electrified the whole country. Who knows but that at this day—aye, and in our own community—there exists some hidden and obscure mind, which properly cultivated, might equal if not excel

"The forest born Demosthenes,
Whose thunder shook the Philip of the seas."

If, then, our people are now capable of self-government—and if, further, there is still a vast amount of ignorance in the land, (both of which are conceded facts,) does it not necessarily follow that a more general diffusion of knowledge among the masses would greatly improve that capacity for self-government, and enhance the security and dignity of the government itself? Most clearly.

We have, here, only briefly hinted at the political influence of education: we may hereafter refer to its moral and social effects.

The subject is one of the deepest and most absorbing interest, and should excite the attention of every liberal and enlightened patriot and philanthropist. Tax the people to educate the people—let them have light, no matter at what cost. National glory, individual happiness and prosperity would all evince its salutary effects, and its blessings would be felt and acknowledged by posterity till the "latest syllable of recorded time."

UTAH.

When Mr. Clay, at an early period of the debate, drew the affecting picture of the unjust slight offered by "Miss California," to her elder sister, Utah—"cocking up her nose and refusing to associate with that girl," he little thought how potent would be the influence of his affecting appeal. The Cinderella of the concern is the only passenger in the Omnibus that passed over the fatal bridge of yesterday. She, so long kept in the back ground, and treated with cold contempt, as a mere make-weight—the ballast that was to keep the Omnibus steady, has alone escaped the general crash of matter attending the upsetting of that slow coach and its venturous Phatons. Refusing to incorporate the Wilmot Proviso into her Constitution, and acting upon sound American principles, she did not excite the sympathies of those so warmly solicitous for the immediate entrance of California and New Mexico, which had engrafted that principle—and lo! the last has been made first. Miss Utah trips in, while the others, like

"The Peri at the gate
Of Eden, stood disconsolate."

[Southern Press of Thursday.]

The Charleston Cotton Manufacturing Company have resolved to increase their capital from its present amount of \$100,000 to \$500,000. The additional capital is to be employed in the immediate erection and furnishing of a large cotton factory of 16,000 spindles, contiguous to the present factory in Hempstead.

Falselyhoods, like distorted reflections from an uneven mirror, suffer death by contact with each other.

FUNERAL OBSEQUES.

OF GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR, LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The solemnities of this occasion will be observed in Elizabeth City, on Thursday the 8th inst.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS.

1. It is earnestly recommended that all business operations be suspended during this day, and the Military corps and citizens generally, of this and adjoining Counties are requested to unite with us in the ceremonies of the occasion.
2. That the Court House bell and the bells of the several Churches be tolled one hour, commencing at sun rise and during the marching of the Procession, and one hour before sun-set.
3. That the Flags of all vessels in our Port and a Flag at the Court House be half masted during the day.

The Procession will form at the Academy ground at 10 o'clock A. M., according to the following order under the direction of

WM. E. MANN, CHIEF MARSHAL.
JOHN BLACK and J. E. DEFORD, Aids.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

1. Flag of the United States folded, in mourning.
2. E. City, Musical Club.
3. The General and his Staff Officers.
4. Colonel of Cavalry and his officers.
5. Rough and Ready Light Dragoons.
6. Woodville Guards.
7. Banners in mourning.
8. The Rev. Clergy of all denominations.
9. Mourning Car drawn by four black Horses.
10. A White Horse with Military Equipments.
11. Commissioners of the Town and Committee of Arrangements, and Orator of the Day.
12. The Masonic Fraternity.
13. I. O. O. Fellows.
14. Pasquotank Division Sons of Temperance.
15. Cadets of Temperance.
16. Teachers and their pupils.
17. Citizens of the Town and County.
18. Strangers.

The Marshals will be mounted, the Chief wearing a black scarf and rosette on his right shoulder his aids will wear black Scarfs only.

Persons joining in procession are requested to wear black Crape on the left arm.

When formed, the Procession will move down Market Street to Market street and down Market Street to the Baptist Church, where an address will be delivered by GILBERT ELLIOTT, Esq.

The two Eastern tiers of seats below will be occupied by the Ladies. The two Western by the male portion of the Procession, including the Cadets of Temperance. The Eastern gallery will be occupied by the Children of the various Schools, the Misses occupying the front seats. The Western gallery will be reserved for those who do not join in the Procession.

The Procession will be dismissed at the coming out of the Church.

IDLENESS.

No matter what may be the fortunes or the expectations of a young man, he has no right to live in idleness. In a world so full as this of incentives to exertion and of rewards for achievement, idleness is the most absurd of absurdities and the most shameful of shames. In such a world as ours the idle man is not so much a biped as a bivalve; and the wealth which breeds idleness, of which the English per capita is an example, and of which we are beginning to abound in specimens in this country, is only a sort of hyacinth oyster bed, where heirs and heiresses are planted, to spend a contemptible life of slothfulness in growing plump and succulent for the graveworm's banquet.

[Herald-Mirror.]

A PASSING THOUGHT.

Rothschild is forced to content himself with the same sky as the poor news-paper writer, and a great banker cannot order a private sunset, or add one ray to the magnificence of the night. The same air swells all lungs. The same kind of blood fills all veins. Each one possesses, really, his own thoughts and his own senses. Soul and body—these are all the property which a man owns. All that is valuable in this world to be had for nothing. Genius, beauty and love are not bought and sold. You may buy a rich bracelet, but not a well turned arm on which to wear it—a pearl necklace, but not a pearly throat with which it shall vie. The richest banker on earth would vainly offer a fortune to be able to write a verse like Byron. One comes into the world naked and goes out naked; the difference in anything like a bit of linen for a shroud is not much. Man is a handful of clay which turns rapidly back again into dust.

Dickens, in a speech which he lately made before the "news venders" in London, remarked that it was not more than 250 years since the very first idea of a newspaper was conceived in that island, to stimulate the people to resist the Spanish Armada. It was not two hundred years since the first notion of a regular newspaper, in anything like the present form, was reduced to practice. One hundred years ago, however, there did not appear to have been a single daily paper in England, and ten years later only one. When he compared such a state of things with that now existing, he felt as if the humble man connected with the vending of news, ought to be in advance of those times in the same proportionate degree as the newspapers they dealt in, and that they ought to take their stand upon the footing of their useful trade, and be as much recognized and respected in that trade as the paper maker or the printer.

VARIETIES.

DRESS AND MERIT.—Girard, the famous French Painter, when very young was the bearer of a letter of introduction to Lanjuna, then the countess of Napoleon. The young painter, shabbily attired and his reception extremely cold; but Lanjuna died in him such striking proofs of good sense, and amiability, that Girard's rising to take leave, he remained and accompanied his visitor to the chamber. The change was so sudden that Girard could not avoid an expression of surprise. My young friend said Lanjuna, anticipating the in my (we) received, an unknown person according to dress, the take leave of him according to his "art."

STAYING.—Staying is sometimes the cause of a pun. Some of the heartiness of the Duke of Cumberland, in restraining the Duchess in rushing to the embrace of her son, who had not seen for a considerable and insisted on her receiving him in state.

"How horribly cold it was," said the narrator.

"Yes," said Lamb, in his stut way, "but you know that he is the Duke of Cumberland."

WONDERFUL DEVELOPMENT OF TELLECT.—You see, grandma, a hot-bed specimen of juvenile precocity when I suck this egg, or more exactly speaking, when I extract the native matter by a sudden and violent action of the muscles of the first make an incision in the upper then a corresponding aperture in base.

"La suz alive! why, heaven this change!" exclaimed the old lady in surprise that her old spectacles dropped off at the flashing of her almost sight eyes: "when I see a gal, all we do to make a hole in each end, and it goes. My dear! this 'ere child is got long to live, I know, sartin!"

DON'T WASTE.—Waste nothing, crumb of bread may keep alive a beggar. A large and useful volume been written with one quill from wing of a goose, and an inch or two of writing paper has served for a distance to save an army from falling into enemy's power. Waste nothing—there in the fragments, that nothing lost!

HEIGHT OF INQUISITIVENESS.—To the house-top, and look down there to see what one's neighbor is doing.

HOMEOPATHIC BEER.—Tie to a rat's tail—the rat swim the a mill pond, then bottle the contents—the beer is to be taken before long.

AMALGAMATION.—A bill has been introduced in the Connecticut Legislature providing for the fine and imprisonment of clerks and magistrates who unite white and colored persons in matrimony.

A Mrs. Archer, of Eaton, Ontario, presented her astonished husband with four little responsibilities.

"Instructive Archer, would not you like to see what one's neighbor is doing?"

When a mob in the Place Vendôme, in Paris, shouted, "Down with him! he is a peer!" the cry of a mind—he is a poet! converted the pronunciation into shouts of "Long Victor Hugo!"

A young physician asked permission of a lady to kiss her; she replied, "I never like to have a doctor thrust in my face."

An exchange tells a story about who fell into a hoghead of molasses, wondering if they would sink, they took him out.

If you want to get into a quarrel, tell your wife she ain't as good as she used to be. If you are of hot tea, we are mistaken.

The following toast was given by Porter's Banquet, recently held in New York: "The Ladies—Always be to a press, properly caudled."

There is a man down east with such poor sheep that it took six poor editors to cast a shadow; they got so weak they hadn't enough to draw their last breath.

Whoever knew a man that "poor" to take a paper, that do his family to see the circus and "crows" every day they come.

Slanderees are, at all events, ideal for they make a little go way, and rarely open their mouth at the expense of other people.

"I stand upon the soil of freedom," exclaimed a student.

"No!" exclaimed his show you stand in a pair of boots that never been paid for."

Jonny Lind has just given a concert at Stockholm, in aid of the fund for the wives and orphan performers at the Theatre Royal city. The clear profit has amounted upwards of 60,000f.

"Ma, that nice young man, Mr. ung, is very fond of kissing."

"Mind your seam, Julia, who to such nonsense?"

"Ma, I had it from his own lips!"

MASONIC NOTICE.

The members of Pasquotank as well as all resident and transient Masons, are respectfully requested to attend to meet at Elizabeth City on Thursday next, at 8 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of electing the Grand Lodge of the N. G. M. S. JOHN B. PEARL, Secy.

NOTICE.

The members of Pasquotank Division No. 31, Sons of Test and all transient brethren, are requested to assemble their Division Room on next, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of electing the Grand Lodge of the N. G. M. S. JOHN B. PEARL, Secy.

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